

No. 號六十八零千七第 日九十月七年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1880. 二拜禮 號四十二月八英 港香 [PRICE \$2] PER MONTH

INTEGRATIONS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTZE."

Captain E. Schultze, will be despatched for
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890.

Per Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN

FOR HOHOO AND PARE

THE Steamship

"FAINAN,"

Captain Cooney, will be despatched for
Hongkong, 24th August, 1890.

Per Freight or Passage, apply to
ROSELL

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND T

THE Steamship

"FOKJEN,"

Captain Abbott, will be despatched for

FOR FOUKOW, the 25th inst.
 For FRIEGHT or Passenge, apply to
 DOUGLAS LARRAIK
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 24th August, 1880.
 THE Steamship
 "ALRAY."
 Captain F. Ashlin, will be dispatched
 about Ports TO AMOY and SHANGHAI, the 25th
 as above.
 For Freight or Passenge, apply to
 DOUGLAS LARRAIK
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 24th August, 1880.
 STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, YAJI NAGASAKI
 THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
 "SUNDA"
 will leave for the above places at FOU
 THURSDAY, the 26th instant, inst.
 Tuesday as previously notified.
 "A. M. SUPER"
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1880.
 FOR SAIGON.
 THE Steamship.
 "COQUINA"

Captain Toyness, will be despatched
 above Port on MONDAY NEXT,
 instant, at SIX P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SOEY S. Chantre
 Hongkong, 21st August, 1890.

NOTICE.
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES
 PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS
 The Company's Steamship
 "MENZALEH,"
 Commandant Homery, will be despatched
 YOKOHAMA
 shortly after the arrival of the next
 Mail from Europe.
 G. DE CHAMPELAIN
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 21st August, 1890.

NOTICE.
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES
 PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS

THE COMPANY'S Steamship
"PEI-HO."
 Commandant Pasqualini, will be despatched
 SHANGHAI
 shortly after her arrival from Europe.
 G. DE CHAMPEL
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

NOTICE.
MONSIEUR DEVILLE MANUFACTURER OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, 67, Rue de la Paix, Paris, has the honor to announce to the public that he has just arrived in Hongkong for the purpose of disposing of the **ARTICLE OF THE UTHOST** IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD, and of being the **Inveter and Sole Manufacturer** of the **LARGENTIN LAMP** and **DRY CELL**.
 He presents to the various Courts of Justice this celebrated light, which is guaranteed to be a solution of pure silver, is the only one wisely adapted for silver, copper, and kinds of plated goods and can be altered without aid of the electric battery.
DRY CELL'S INNOVATION
 For restoring instantaneously all kinds of metal and polished articles, such as gold of colour, Eminent Tea, Pots, Plates, and China, Iron Rods, Carriages, and

Leather, and when used on fixtures or
doors will be found efficacious in pre-
venting scaling the wood and the
DEVILLE'S GUTTA PERCHA
For Harness, Carriage Coaches, Hunting
and to renew the brilliancy of Morocco
blue, green, black, or any dark colour
along the colour and to prevent it from
being eaten by insects and rendering it
soft and waterproof.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office
Company, Club Chambers, THIS DAY
24th August, 1880, at HALF-PAST TWO
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
Directors and of a Statement of Accounts
for 1879.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
will be CLOSED from the 10th to
12th August.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIE
Secy

Hongkong, 24th August, 1880.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in and SUBSCRIBERS to the above Institution will be held at the LIBRARY at THREE P.M. on SATURDAY 28th instant.
H. L. DENN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI RAILWAY CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND, declared for the Half ending 30th June inst., at the rate of ONE POUND and FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE OF \$125, IS PAYABLE ON TUESDAY, the 17th current, at the Office of the Corporation, at the above address, and is subject to the usual conditions requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSONSON, Chief Agent.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1890.

"JAPAN GAZETTE"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONG KONG and SOUTH CHINA for the "Gazette," "Japan Gazette Summary," "Hong List," Orders for Subscription Advertisements for that Paper will be at this Office.
*Hongkong Daily Press Office,
 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.*

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

For 1880.
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."
This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of its existence, and is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable. It contains a DESCRIPTION of the PORTS and DIRECTORIES for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAKHOI, HUIHONG, WAMPONG, CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, TAIKOW, TAIWAN, TAMSUI, KEELUNG, FOOSHONG, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHINKING, KIDKING, WUHO, HANKOW, ICHANG, CHEFOO, TAI, TIENTSIN, NEW ORLEANS, Peking, NAGASAKI, KORE (HIGOO), OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NITATA, HAKODATE, HAIPOHONG, CHANG, BANGKOK, and SINGAPORE, as well as condensed accounts of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of America.

The Work is embellished with the following Plans and Maps:—Chrono-lithograph Plans of VICTORIA, HONGKONG, CANTON, the PORT SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a Chrono-lithograph Plate of the CODE of SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA, PEAK, and MAPS of the COAST of CHINA and HONGKONG.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines" is published in Two Parts—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plans of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

MACAO.....Messrs. A. de Mello & Co.
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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghar.
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NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
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HANKOW.....Messrs. Hall & Holts, J. and J.
LONDON.....Messrs. P. A. L. & Co., 11, Abchurch Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. G. Street & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hilly & Co.
SAFRANCISCO.....Mr. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettibone & Co., 37, Park Row.
Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Britannic Majesty the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 131

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business
"The Manager," and not to individuals by name.
All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.
Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.
Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until discontinued.

THE DAILY PRESS.
HONGKONG, AUGUST 24th, 1880.

The Imperial decree ordering the release of
Chow Chow from prison is a significant sign,
we think, of the way the wind is blowing
politically in Peking. The reports which
have come from time to time have found their way
into the columns of the Shanghai papers,
concerning the belated disposition of the
most influential party in the State would
seem, in the light of this act, to have been
inexact if not unfounded. The following
passage in the Decree is especially worthy of
note:—"The Tsung-li Yamen now report
that they have received a telegram from
Tzeng Tze-tong to the effect that he is now
discussing the settlement of the various matters
[under dispute], and that he begs the
Yamen to appeal on his behalf to the Throne
for the exercise of clemency." Reading be-
tween the lines, we can scarcely doubt that
the Russian Government has given the Mar-
quis Tzeng to understand that, as a prelimi-
nary to the negotiations, his predecessor in
office must not only be relieved from the
sentence of degradation hanging over him,
but that he must be set at liberty also. The
temporary remission of the sentence was
evidently not satisfactory to the Russian Go-
vernment; it looked too much like an attempt
to bargain. The release of Chow Chow is
ordered as "an act of special grace," but it
would be a great mistake to suppose that the
imperial clemency would have been extended
to the disgraced ex-Ambassador had not the
Peking Government felt that it was necessary
to pay due regard to the expressed wishes of
Russia. The fact that such a concession has
been made to Russia must be taken to indicate
a desire on the part of the Chinese Authorities
to get their dispute with Russia settled
amicably if possible. If Russia does not ask
too much—if she does not design to provoke
a conflict for the sake of territorial aggrandi-
sement—the Chinese Government will yield.

we believe, in spite of the anti-foreign and war
party which is now so strong in the Imperial
Councils.

Another point in connection with the
negotiations opened by the Marquis Tzeng
with the Russian Ministers at St. Petersburg
is the fact that he is clearly in constant tele-
graphic communication with Peking, and will
not, therefore, commit his Government to
anything without their full approbation. It
was stated some time since that the Mar-
quis, profiting by the fate that befell his pre-
decessor, declined to proceed to Russia until
he had most definite and positive instructions
from Peking. Whatever may be the result
of the negotiations now proceeding, the
Chinese Government will have to accept it
as their own act, and cannot shift the
responsibility to the shoulders of their repre-
sentative. The Marquis Tzeng is palpably
a man of considerable discretion, and has no
intention of allowing himself to be made a
scapegoat in the event of matters getting
beyond his control, either through the ob-
stinacy of his superiors or the determination
of the Russians to force a war upon the
Central Kingdom. Tzeng will undoubtedly
do his best to promote the maintenance of
peace, but he will not make any concessions,
to secure it unless specially authorized by his
Government to do so. We note that the
Shen-pao states that an important official
letter from Russia has reached Peking, but
this is unlikely to be correct, since the date
of the reception of this supposed document
is given as the 1st inst., and the Decree re-
leasing Chow Chow was issued on the 12th.
It is possible that some document formulating
certain conditions of settlement may have
reached Peking from St. Petersburg, but it
is hardly reasonable to suppose that the
Russian Government would present an ultimatum
to China, knowing that her Envoy was
on his way to St. Petersburg to open
fresh negotiations. Whatever is being done,
we may rest assured, being effected through
the agency of the duly appointed Minister,
and all reports and rumours like that given
currency to by the Shen-pao, should be re-
ceived with great suspicion.

A correspondent writing from Shanghai speaks
of the election of Rev. T. Ching of Poo-hoo
as a member of the Board of Trustees of the
Chinese Religious Tract Society.

We are informed by the Agents of the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company that the steamer City
of Peking, with the next American mail, will
leave Yokohama to-day for this port.

We hear that in the sale of the gambling
monopoly at Macao, which is to take place
this week, the upset price will be \$140,000, the
number of licenses to be licensed being sixteen
instead of twelve as formerly.

We would direct attention to an announcement
on our front page of the arrival of Dr. Deville
from Paris, to introduce to the market here
several of his chemical products for household
purposes as yet unknown in the Far East, but
calculated, we should imagine, to a ready sale.

The premises of Messrs. Styles and Co. in the
Queen's-road were broken into on Saturday
night or Sunday morning, notwithstanding that
the place is looked after by watchmen placed
in the front and rear of the building. Access
was probably gained over the scaffolding of an ad-
joining house. A large amount of property ap-
parently has been carried off, the value of which
has not been ascertained.

CHIPS FROM MANY BLOCKS.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

In addition to Dr. Edkins' new work on Budd-
hism, I notice that Messrs. Tzeng and Co.
announce this week two other works on the
same subject, viz., a cheap edition of Mr.
Arnold's new and popular work on Buddhism,
and a new edition of "The Light of Asia," or
the Great Buddhization, Being the Life and Teach-
ings of Gautama, Prince of India and Founder of
Buddhism. The other is a new edition (2nd) of
Bishop Bigandet's Life or Legend of Guandama,
the Buddha of the Burmese, &c.

The same list announces an "Introduction to
the Science of Chinese Religion. A Critique of
Max Müller and other Authors." This is only
a reprint of the valuable little work of the Rev.
Ernest Faber, of Canton, which has already been
reviewed by various writers in Hongkong and
Shanghai. I may have noted that "The Academy"
for July last contains a letter from a well-known
Chinese scholar on the identity of the Japanese
Buddha, with "Chin-chi" or "Gai" of
Wang, with "Chin-chi" or "Gai" of
Wang, by the way, that he says nothing of
the Chinese form, and is deeply to be regretted
that students resident in England have so few
facilities for the study of Chinese mythology and
religion. It is to be hoped that the members of
the English Folklore Society in Hongkong will
do their utmost to gather up all the facts they can
lay hands on in reference to these very interesting
subjects. I see that a paper is being read this
week "On the common origin of the Akkadian
and Chinese writing." I am not in the secret,
but may have observed that when I printed the
paper on "Chaldean and Chinese Magic" I had
already made some notes on the same subject,
but hitherto the flowers have blossomed un-
seen. It may not, however, be amiss here to quote a few
words from "The Academy" of June 18th, 1878,
which state that "The character (in Assyrian)
which represents the domestic ox may be shown
to be that animal's head," remarks which would
exactly apply to the old form of the Chinese
character for ox now. Again, "The char-
acter which denotes the wild bull or Bos primi-
genus was originally the head of an ox (sug-
gesting the animal ideographically) conjoined with
an ideograph denoting country." This is ex-
actly the method adopted in many cases in
Chinese; but there is another view, viz., the
use of the above signs separately, thus 牛 (ox)
and 豕 (pig) would answer to the second form
of the Assyrian word for pig. A similarity
in the character for fish (魚) in the two
languages is also strikingly obvious, as is also
that for month, and many others. In the case
of the symbol for star we find a similarity
word notice. In Akkadian the sign of the
star came by degrees to represent God (cp.
the Chinese form and Loggia's "Religions of China,"
p. 84), denoting the use of a troubled figure of
the star, to represent the simple idea of such
a luminary. It is not to be supposed, however,
that the use of the sign for star in this sense
peculiarly indicates a primitive idolatrous char-
acter of Akkadian religion, any more than the
use of 天 does in Chinese. In the symbol-
writing of Akkadian the determinative for star
is sheep, the star being considered by a nomadic
people as the sheep of heaven.

The papers lately contained a notice to the
effect that a premium of 250 would be given for
the best essay of 250 words on the subject of
opium. From private sources I learn that it
is intended to translate the whole or such parts
as may be considered desirable for the purpose
into Chinese for distribution in China, and sug-
gestions are requested as to the establishment and
regulation of a refuge for opium addicts.

In "Old Deccan Days" we read a tale to the
effect that "Several hundred years ago there was
a certain Rajah who had twelve wives, but no
children, and though he caused many prayers to
be said and presents made in temples far and
near, never a son nor a daughter had he." Our
readers will be reminded of exactly similar customs
of praying and making presents to the gods in
China for a similar object, and in his "Walks in
Canton" the Von Ardenne-Graef has several
references to the subject.

On p. 52 of the first number of the work we read that
"the old Rajah, in the quest of happiness for his
left-hand side should be placed" certain friends,
which we should infer that as in China the
left-hand was the side of honour.

We are told that in Canton tobacco is assem-
bled at a certain temple to pay worship to a deity
(Walks in Canton, p. 354). So Sorrento, Bori,
who had killed a cobra, "went down to the edge
of the lake, and there reverently buried the
cobra, because it is a sacred animal" ("Old Deccan
Days," p. 40).

In connection with the "water-test" of Burma
and other places, we notice that a similar test
was once in use in England, a royal lady being
compelled to walk over red hot ploughshares to
prove her innocence.

POLICE COURT.
33rd August.

Before J. J. FRANCIS, Esq.

PAU ABUNG and two others were charged
with being at large at one o'clock a.m., without
a pass.

The first prisoner, a servant to a European
Colonist, admitted the charge, and said he knew it was
wrong. He had been to see a friend and had no
leave from his master.

The second prisoner, a servant at the Japanese
Club, admitted the charge; he said he was
taking a walk, but had no leave.

The third prisoner, cook at the Gap Police
Station, also admitted the charge. He said he
went to see a friend.

The first prisoner, in default seven days' im-
prisonment with hard labour.

Ng Wei Sang and two others were fined \$1
each, in default three days' imprisonment with
hard labour for being out without passes.

Chang Ann and Un Ann were charged by
Detective Sergeant Toomey with stealing a box
and its contents, valued \$20, the property of one
Lee Hong. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the
charge against him was withdrawn and he was
discharged.

The second prisoner, an old offender, was sen-
tenced to six months' imprisonment with hard
labour.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.
Tsang Akut, a mendicant, was sentenced to
three months' imprisonment with hard labour for
being a vagabond and for stealing a box and its
contents, valued \$20, the property of one Lee Hong.

The first prisoner, in default seven days' im-
prisonment with hard labour.

George Lewis, a seaman employed on the
American ship "The American," was charged with
being drunk and creating a disturbance on the
22nd inst.—Cautious and discharged.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. CHOW.
John Meyer, a German, charged with being
drunk and creating a disturbance on the 15th inst.

Private J. Hughes said: I sleep in the same
room as the prisoner. On the night of the 15th inst.
I was sitting in the room when I saw the prisoner
enter. I saw the prisoner enter the room with a
bag in his hand. I saw the prisoner enter the room
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MAJOR BREIDENBACH

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail steamship *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, will leave Yokohama for this port to-day, and may be expected here on the 26th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The next direct steamers, with the Indian Mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 15th and may be expected here on or about the 31st instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The authorized List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published each day in the *Extra*, which is always repeated to a much later hour than that given above.

A MAIL WELL CLOSED

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtze*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Shanghai.—To-day, the 24th instant, at 0.31 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Zamboanga*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Straits Settlements and Bombay.—Per *Hina*, to-day, the 24th inst., at 8.30 P.M.

For Swatow.—To-day, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Amoy and Taiwan.—Per *Albany*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Fohien*, to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sunda*, Thursday, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Port Darwin.—Per *Peneda*, on Thursday, at 5th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Quinto*, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Japan, via Kobe.—Per *Yamada-Maru*, on Friday, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order, under Section XII. of the Post Office Statutes, 1876, that the Lute Fee charged on correspondence posted after certain hours for the purpose of reaching the Colonies of Hongkong, Shanghai, &c., shall be 10 Cents, instead of 15 hitherto.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet, "*BELGIC*," will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and Australia, the Colonies, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

10 P.M. Registry closes.

10 P.M. Post Office closes, and Letters (except

after Postage until the time of departure.
 Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
 except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video,
 Paraguay, and Uruguay, cannot be sent by this
 mails.
THE FRENCH PACKET.
 The French Contract Packet "OXUS"
 will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th
 instants, via Rio de Janeiro and through the United
 Kingdom and Europe by the Naves; to Saigon
 (Indo Chinese Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
 India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies,
 India, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
OURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT
MAILS.
 THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.
 A.M.—Money Order Office closes.
 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of
 all printed matter and packets ceases.
 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
 10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with Late
 Fee of 10 cents until
 10 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 10 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board
 the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until
 time of departure.
THE FRENCH MAIL.
SATURDAY.
 A.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office
 closes, except the night box, which is always
 open out of office hours.
 P.M.—Post Office opens.
 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of
 all printed matter and packets ceases.
 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
 10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with Late
 Fee of 10 cents until
 10 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 10 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board
 the packet with Late Fee of 18 Cents until
 time of departure.
REGULATIONS AS TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
LETTERS.
 1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters,
 or Superintending (or First Class) or School-
 masters may send half-ones letters to the
 nearest Kingdom via Brindisi or via Marseilles
 at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which
 will be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hong-
 Kong Stamps.
 2.—The same privileges apply to letters ad-
 dressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned
 Officers.
 3.—All such letters prepaid at the former rate
 of one cent (one penny) will be forwarded to or

sent by the mail packets.

—If the soldiers are sent from Hongkong for a short distance about every five days, and are from six to seven weeks on the voyage.

—The letters must not exceed half an ounce, and must be addressed to the following:—

—If from a Soldier or Sailor, they can be sent, with the addition of Jewellery, &c. can be sent, to the following:—

—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and designation, his name, and the name of the ship, must be stated in full on the letter, and the letter must be signed by the commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, and in full.

—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class and designation, his name, and the name of the ship, must be stated in full.

—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges regard to books or papers, nor can these be sent with Imperial Stamps.

—The letters must be addressed to the following:—

—To the Warrent Officers, viz.—Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

THE MURTERS.

—The letters must be of the size of Two through Post in Tins are requested to have them flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail packets. It is believed that the tin will travel safely in flat tins, which are not so liable to break and ones to be bulged in.

—If the tin is bulged in, it will be sent by S. B. by 14 inches is suggested as a good size.

The tins should not have sharp corners.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

—When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not necessary carrying a mail, it is only necessary to state the letters in the ordinary way, marked "United States of America," and prepaid 8 cents per letter, if it comes as usual.

—The letters must be addressed to the place of departure and the date of departure of the correspondence. It is required that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

STAMP OFFICE.

—The above Office being now provided with a Book of Receipts, Rent, Collectors' Receipts, &c., can be stamped and cancelled as checks can be stamped by the Post Office.

—The letters can also be stamped if required.

NOTATIONS FOR THE EXCHANGE OF LOCAL AND INTERCOLONIAL MONEY ORDERS.

—The Post Office of Hongkong issues Money Orders on the Empire of Japan, New Zealand, Queensland, the Straits Settlements, and in Australia.

—Money Orders may also be obtained at the Post Office, Hongkong, on any of the above places except Japan.

—The exchange of Local Money Orders between the

The Commission to be charged on all Orders named above is follows:—
 1. Orders not exceeding \$50 or \$25... 25 Cents.
 2. Orders from \$50 to \$100, or \$25 to \$50..... 50 Cents.
 3. Orders must exceed \$100 or \$50, more than two such Orders be issued to the person, in favour of the same payee, by mail.
 4. Orders not exceeding \$50 may be remitted to the other Ports of China by means of Stamps, subject to a charge of exchange.

